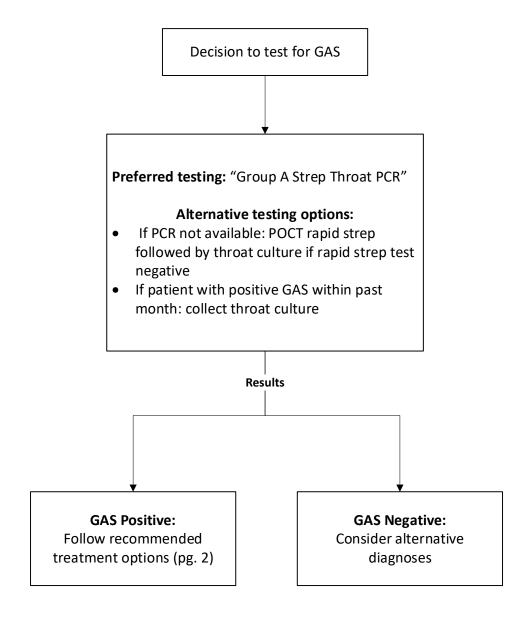


Consider testing in children ≥3 years old* with sore throat

- Other signs and symptoms may include:
 - Fever
 - Palatal petechiae
 - Cervical adenitis
 - Scarlatiniform "sandpaper" rash
- *For children less than 3 consider testing if known family exposure

Testing not routinely recommended if any of the following present:

- Conjunctivitis
- Rhinorrhea
- Cough
- Diarrhea
- Viral exanthem



Reviewers:			
Created by	Department	Creation Date	Version Date
E. Keller, J McCarthy	Pediatrics, Ped Ed & ID	9/2024	12/2024



Antimicrobial Treatment Options for GAS

Definitions

Active GAS pharyngitis: positive GAS testing and signs/symptoms consistent with GAS infection

Recurrent GAS pharyngitis: patient with active GAS pharyngitis who has also tested positive for GAS in the past month

GAS pharyngeal carrier: patient with frequently repeated positive GAS testing both during acute pharyngitis episodes and in "healthy" periods

Empiric Antimicrobial Selection and Duration				
	Antimicrobial	Duration		
First line therapy	Amoxicillin or	10 days		
	Penicillin VK			
Non-anaphylactic penicillin allergy	Cephalexin	10 days		
Anaphylactic penicillin allergy	Clindamycin	10 days		
	Azithromycin ¹	5 days		
Recurrent pharyngitis	Same antimicrobial as first episode ²	Same duration as first episode		
Pharyngeal carrier ³	Clindamycin, plus	10 days		
	Rifampin	4 days ⁴		

¹Macrolides have high rates of resistance and should only be used when beta lactams are contraindicated.

Antimicrobial Dosing ¹					
Antimicrobial	Weight Based Dose (mg/kg/dose)	Maximum Dose (mg)	Route	Interval (hr)	
Amoxicillin	50	1000	oral	Q24	
Cephalexin	20	500	oral	Q12	
Clindamycin	7	300	oral	Q8	
Azithromycin	12	500	oral	Q24	
Rifampin	20	600	oral	Q24	
Dose (mg)					
Penicillin VK	≤27 kg: 250 >27 kg: 500		oral	Q12	

¹For more information regarding recommended formulations, see MW Region Pediatric Antimicrobial Dosing Guidelines

Reviewers:			
Created by	Department	Creation Date	Version Date
E. Keller, J McCarthy	Pediatrics, Ped Ed & ID	9/2024	12/2024

²If azithromycin or clindamycin was used initially, consider obtaining throat culture for susceptibility testing.

³Most carriers do not require antimicrobial treatment. Consider Pediatric Infectious Diseases referral.

⁴Give rifampin on the last 4 days of clindamycin treatment.



Group A Strep (GAS) Pharyngitis

References:

- 1. American Academy of Pediatrics. Group A Streptococcal Infections. In: Kimberlin DW, Banerjee R, Barnett ED, Lynfield R, Sawyer MH, eds. *Red Book: 2024 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. 33rd ed. Itasca, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2024: 785-798.
- 2. Gerber, MA, Baltimore RS, Eaton C, et al. Prevention of rheumatic fever and diagnosis and treatment of acute streptococcal pharyngitis: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association Rheumatic Fever, Endocarditis, and Kawasaki Disease Committee of the Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, the Interdisciplinary Council on Functional Genomics and Translational Biology, and the Interdisciplinary Council on Quality of Care and Outcomes Research: endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Circulation 2009: 119(11):1541-51.
- 3. Lan AJ, Colford JM, Colford JM Jr; The impact of dosing frequency on the efficacy of 10-day penicillin or amoxicillin therapy for streptococcal tonsillopharyngitis: A meta-analysis. Pediatrics; 2000, Feb; 105:E19.
- 4. Shulman ST, Bisno AL, Clegg HW, et al. Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of group A streptococcal pharyngitis: 2012 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clin Infect Dis. 2012;55(10):1279–1282.

Reviewers:			
Created by	Department	Creation Date	Version Date
E. Keller, J McCarthy	Pediatrics, Ped Ed & ID	9/2024	12/2024